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## DESCRIPTIONS OF SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES OF HUMMINGBIRDS BELONGING TO THE GEN- ERA *AMAZILIA* AND *ERIOCNEMIS*.\*

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A SMALL lot of Hummingbirds, containing four specimens, having been received at the American Museum of Natural History, Professor Allen placed them in my hands for determination, and description if any proved new. The two now described appear very distinct from any species of the Trochilidæ, of which I have any knowledge, and the remaining two are interesting for the reason that one is the rare *Petasophora coruscans*, of which only three or four specimens are known, and the other exhibits a rather unusual case of albinism. They were stated to have come from Bogota, but their exact habitat is doubtful.

### *Amazilia lawrencei*, sp. nov.

Crown of head, neck, back, upper wing-coverts, and upper tail-coverts, dull bronzy green. Wings purple, base of primaries and secondaries blackish. Throat, sides of neck, and breast glittering grass-green; lower part of flanks and abdomen very dark chestnut brown; under tail-coverts cinnamon. Tail bright chestnut, tips and edges of both webs bluish black, most extensive on lateral feathers, reaching on outer webs nearly to their base. Maxilla black, mandible black with a slight indication of flesh-color at the base. Feet black. Length of wing,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; tail,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; bill,

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[\* An author's edition of 100 copies of this paper was published April 9, 1889.—ED.]

$\frac{9}{12}$ . Total length of skin is  $3\frac{5}{12}$  in., but as it has been very much shortened in making it up, it is probable the real length would be nearer four inches.

*Habitat.* Bogota?

As will be seen from the above description, this bird is not closely related to any of the described species of *Amazilia*. From *A. yucatanensis* and its allies it can at once be distinguished by its black bill, differently colored abdomen and under tail-coverts. In fact, from all the species with the throat and breast metallic green, to which section the *A. lawrencei* belongs, it has well-marked and easily defined characters. I have named it after my life-long friend, Mr. George N. Lawrence, an excellent Trochilidist and well known by his numerous ornithological writings.

***Eriocnemis incultus*, sp. nov.**

Crown of head, upper parts of body and upper tail-coverts bluish black, the feathers on rump and upper tail-coverts margined with rufous. Throat and centre of breast dull lead-color, feathers of throat edged with white. Wings deep purple. Sides of breast bluish black. Flanks black with a deep brownish reflection. Abdomen white spotted with brown. Tail steel-blue, nearly square at tip. Feathers of under tail-coverts gray in centre, glossed with green, and edged with white. Thigh tufts white. Bill black, base of mandible flesh color; feet black. Length of wing,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in; tail,  $1\frac{5}{12}$ ; bill,  $\frac{9}{12}$  in.

*Habitat.* Bogota?

The specimen is not in fully adult plumage as is shown in the rufous edging of the feathers of the rump and upper tail-coverts, as these in the fully matured bird would undoubtedly be a uniform bluish black like the rest of the upper parts. The only species this bird can be compared with is *E. dyselius* from Ecuador, but besides being considerably smaller, *E. incultus* differs in its lead-colored throat, square tail, and lack of the purple hues seen in its large relative, and very differently colored under tail-coverts.

The other two specimens were a very good example of *Peta-sophora coruscans*, with the red on throat and breast rather darker and slightly more extended than the specimen in my collection in the Museum, caused probably by individual variation, and a male example of *Chrysuronia ænone* with the under parts pure white, due probably to albinism.